



## Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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III B.Sc[IT] [2015 - 2018]

Semester V

Core: Operating systems - 512C

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is an example of a real time operating system?

- A. Lynx
- B. MS DOS
- C. Windows XP
- D. program control block.

ANSWER: C

2. Distributed OS works on the \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

- A. file foundation.
- B. single system image.
- C. multi system image.
- D. networking image.

ANSWER: B

3. The time taken by the disk arm to locate the specific address of a sector for getting information is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rotational latency.
- B. seek time.
- C. search time.
- D. response time.

ANSWER: B

4. Program preemption is

- A. forced de allocation of the CPU from a program which is executing on the CPU.
- B. release of CPU task
- C. forced allotment of CPU by a program to itself.
- D. a program terminating itself due to detection

ANSWER: A

5. Which of the following is not advantage of multiprogramming?

- A. Increased throughput.
- B. Shorter response time.
- C. Decreased operating system overhead.
- D. Ability to assign priorities to jobs.

ANSWER: C

6. Real time systems are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. primarily used on mainframe computers.
  - B. used for monitoring events as they occur.
  - C. used for program development.
  - D. used for real time interactive users.

ANSWER: B

7. What is a trap/exception ?
- A. Hardware generated interrupt caused by an error
  - B. Software generated interrupt caused by an error
  - C. User generated interrupt caused by an error
  - D. None of these

ANSWER: B

8. A process is starved if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is permanently waiting for a resource.
  - B. semaphores are not used.
  - C. a queue is not used for scheduling.
  - D. demand paging is not properly implemented.

ANSWER: A

9. CPU performance is measured through \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. throughput.
  - B. mhz.
  - C. flaps.
  - D. hz.

ANSWER: A

10. Virtual memory is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an extremely large main memory.
  - B. an extremely large secondary memory.
  - C. an illusion of extremely large main memory.
  - D. a type of memory used in super computers.

ANSWER: C

11. A binary semaphore \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has the values one or zero.
  - B. is essential to binary computers.
  - C. is used only for synchronization.
  - D. is used only for mutual exclusion.

ANSWER: A

12. Remote Procedure Call provides a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ on the client side, a separate one for each remote procedure.
- A. Stub .
  - B. Identifier

- C. Name
- D. Process identifier

ANSWER: A

13. Process said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ state if it was waiting for an event that will never occur.

- A. safe.
- B. unsafe.
- C. starvation.
- D. dead lock.

ANSWER: D

14. The removal of process from active contention of CPU and reintroduce them into memory later is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interrupt.
- B. swapping.
- C. signal.
- D. thread.

ANSWER: B

15. Paging \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. solves the memory fragmentation problem.
- B. allows modular programming.
- C. allows structured programming.
- D. avoids deadlock.

ANSWER: A

16. All unsafe states are :

- A. Deadlocks
- B. Not deadlocks
- C. Fatal
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

17. A Mutual exclusion is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. if one process is in a critical region others are excluded.
- B. prevents deadlock.
- C. requires semaphores to implement.
- D. is found only in the Windows NT operating system.

ANSWER: A

18. Which is not an Operating System?

- A. Windows 95.
- B. MS-DOS.
- C. Windows 3.1.
- D. Windows 2000.

ANSWER: C

19. The full form of RMI :

- A. Remote Memory Installation
- B. Remote Memory Invocation
- C. Remote Method Installation
- D. Remote Method Invocation

ANSWER: D

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of all processes whose memory images are in the backing store or in memory and are ready to run.

- A. wait queue
- B. ready queue
- C. CPU
- D. secondary storage

ANSWER: B

21. The collection of processes on the disk that is waiting to be brought into memory for execution forms the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ready queue.
- B. device queue.
- C. input queue.
- D. priority queue.

ANSWER: C

22. Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?

- A. Time-sharing.
- B. Spooling.
- C. Preemptive scheduling.
- D. Multiprogramming.

ANSWER: D

23. The problem of fragmentation arises in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. static storage allocation.
- B. stack allocation storage.
- C. stack allocation with dynamic binding.
- D. heap allocation.

ANSWER: D

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ time in a swap out of a running process and swap in of a new process into the memory is very high.

- A. Context switch
- B. Waiting
- C. Execution
- D. All of these

ANSWER: A

25. Boundary registers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are available in temporary program variable storage.
- B. are only necessary with fixed partitions.

- C. track the beginning and ending the program.
- D. track page boundaries.

ANSWER: C

26. The principle of locality of reference justifies the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. virtual memory.
- B. interrupts.
- C. main memory.
- D. cache memory.

ANSWER: D

27. The section of code which accesses shared variables is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. critical section.
- B. block.
- C. procedure.
- D. semaphore.

ANSWER: A

28. In paging, physical memory is broken into fixed-sized blocks called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pages.
- B. frames.
- C. blocks.
- D. segments.

ANSWER: B

29. The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ready.
- B. blocked/waiting.
- C. idle.
- D. running.

ANSWER: B

30. A critical region \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a piece of code which only one process executes at a time.
- B. is a region prone to deadlock.
- C. is a piece of code which only a finite number of processes execute.
- D. is found only in Windows NT operation system.

ANSWER: A

31. Semaphore can be used for solving \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wait & signal.
- B. deadlock.
- C. synchronization.
- D. priority.

ANSWER: C

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a high level abstraction over Semaphore.

- A. Shared memory.

- B. Message passing.
- C. Monitor.
- D. Mutual exclusion.

ANSWER: C

33. Mechanism of bringing a page into memory when it is needed is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. segmentation.
- B. fragmentation.
- C. demand paging.
- D. page replacement.

ANSWER: C

34. Resource locking \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. allows multiple tasks to simultaneously use resource.
- B. forces only one task to use any resource at any time.
- C. can easily cause a dead lock condition.
- D. is not used for disk drives.

ANSWER: B

35. CPU Scheduling is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ operating system.

- A. batch.
- B. real time.
- C. multiprogramming.
- D. monoprogramming.

ANSWER: C

36. Multiprocessing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make the operating system simpler.
- B. allows multiple processes to run simultaneously.
- C. is completely understood by all major computer vendors.
- D. allows the same computer to have the multiple processors.

ANSWER: D

37. A tree structured file directory system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. allows easy storage and retrieval of file names.
- B. is a much debated unnecessary feature.
- C. is not essential when we have millions of files.
- D. allows easy storage and retrieval of directory names.

ANSWER: A

38. What is the first step in performing an operating system upgrade?

- A. Partition the drive.
- B. Format the drive.
- C. Backup critical data.
- D. Backup old operating system.

ANSWER: C

39. What is best solution to have effect of unbounded number if base/bound registers?

- A. Tagged architecture
- B. Segmentation
- C. Fence method
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: B

40. The strategy of making processes that are logically runnable to be temporarily suspended is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Non preemptive scheduling
- B. Preemptive scheduling
- C. Shortest job first
- D. First come First served

ANSWER: B

41. Situations where two or more processes are reading or writing some shared data and the final results depend on the order of usage of the shared data, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. race conditions.
- B. critical section.
- C. mutual exclusion.
- D. dead locks.

ANSWER: A

42. Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?

- A. Time-sharing.
- B. SPOOLing.
- C. Preemptive scheduling.
- D. Multiprogramming.

ANSWER: D

43. \_\_\_\_\_ page replacement algorithm suffers from Belady anomaly.

- A. LRU.
- B. MRU.
- C. FIFO.
- D. LIFO.

ANSWER: C

44. In the multi-programming environment, the main memory consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ number of process.

- A. greater than 100.
- B. only one.
- C. greater than 50.
- D. more than one.

ANSWER: D

45. \_\_\_\_\_ operating system pays more attention on the meeting of the time limits.

- A. Distributed.
- B. Network.
- C. Real time.

D. Online.

ANSWER: C

46. In the \_\_\_\_\_ method of data transfer, the participation of the processor is eliminated during data transfer.

- A. buffering.
- B. caching.
- C. direct memory access.
- D. indirect memory access.

ANSWER: C

47. Which of the following system calls transforms an executable binary file into a process?

- A. Fork.
- B. Exec.
- C. Ioctl.
- D. Longjmp.

ANSWER: B

48. Spatial locality refers to the problem that once a location is referenced, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it will not be referenced again.
- B. it will be referenced again.
- C. a nearby location will be referenced soon.
- D. will be referenced later.

ANSWER: C

49. Which of the following is an example of a SPOOLED device?

- A. The terminal used to enter the input data for a program being executed.
- B. The secondary memory device in a virtual memory system.
- C. A line printer used to print the output of a number of jobs.
- D. The terminal used to store data permanently.

ANSWER: C

50. Overlay is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a part of an operating system.
- B. a specific memory location.
- C. a single contiguous memory that was used in the olden days for running large.
- D. overloading the system with many user files.

ANSWER: C

51. Concurrent processes are processes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do not overlap in time.
- B. overlap in time.
- C. are executed by a processor at the same time.
- D. are executed by a processor at the variable time period.

ANSWER: B

52. The page replacement policy that sometimes leads to more page faults when the size of the memory increased is \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. FIFO.
- B. LRU.
- C. SSTF.
- D. SJF.

ANSWER: A

53. Which directory implementation is used in most Operating System?

- A. Single level directory structure
- B. Two level directory structure
- C. Tree directory structure
- D. Acyclic directory structure

ANSWER: C

54. Working set( $t, k$ ) at an instance of time  $t$ , is the set of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $k$  future references that the operating system will make.
- B. future references that the operating system will make in the next  $k$  time units.
- C.  $k$  references with high frequency.
- D. pages that have been referenced in the last  $k$  time units.

ANSWER: D

55. Which of the following are real time systems?

- A. An online railway reservation system.
- B. Inventory system.
- C. Aircraft control system.
- D. Payroll processing system.

ANSWER: C

56. Dijkstra banking algorithm in an operating system solves the problem of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deadlock avoidance.
- B. deadlock recovery.
- C. mutual exclusion.
- D. context switching.

ANSWER: A

57. In paged memory systems, if the page size is increased, then the internal fragmentation generally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. becomes less.
- B. becomes more.
- C. remains constant.
- D. not remains constant.

ANSWER: B

58. An operating system contains 3 user processes each requiring 2 units of resource R. the minimum number of units of R such that no deadlock will ever occur is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.
- D. 7.

ANSWER: B

59. Kernel is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. considered as the critical part of the operating system.
- B. the software which monitors the operating system.
- C. the software which protects all programs.
- D. the set of primitive functions upon which the rest of operating system functions are built up.

ANSWER: D

60. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the RUNNING state to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. BLOCKED state.
- B. READY state.
- C. SUSPENDED state.
- D. TERMINATED state.

ANSWER: B

61. Which of the following algorithms tends to minimize the process flow time ?

- A. First come First served
- B. Shortest Job First
- C. Earliest Deadline First
- D. Longest Job First

ANSWER: B

62. Supervisor call \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a call made by the supervisor of the system.
- B. is a call with control functions.
- C. are privileged calls that are used to perform resource management functions which are controlled by the operating system.
- D. is a call made by someone working in root directory.

ANSWER: C

63. If the property of locality of reference is well pronounced in a program \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the number of page faults will be more.
- B. the number of page faults will be less.
- C. the number of page faults will remain the same.
- D. execution will be slower.

ANSWER: B

64. Which of the following is not a fundamental process state

- A. ready
- B. terminated
- C. executing
- D. blocked

ANSWER: D

65. Pre-emptive scheduling, is the strategy of temporarily suspending a running process \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. before the cpu time slice expires.

- B. to allow starving processes to run.
- C. when it requests i/o.
- D. when overflow occurs.

ANSWER: A

66. Sector interleaving in disks is done by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the disk manufacturer.
- B. the disk controller cord.
- C. the operating system.
- D. hardware.

ANSWER: A

67. Memory protection is used in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. single user system.
- B. multiprogramming system.
- C. multitasking system.
- D. real time systems.

ANSWER: A

68. Some computer systems support dual mode operation-the user mode and the supervisor or monitor mode. These refer to the modes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by which user programs handle their data.
- B. by which the operating system executes user programs.
- C. in which the processor and the associated hardware operate.
- D. by memory access.

ANSWER: C

69. Disk scheduling involves deciding \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. which disk should be accessed next.
- B. the order in which disk access requests must be serviced.
- C. the physical location where files should be accessed in the disk.
- D. the physical location where files should be accessed in the main memory.

ANSWER: B

70. Which is not a port scan type ?

- A. TCP scanning
- B. SYN scanning
- C. UDP scanning
- D. SYSTEM Scanning

ANSWER: D

71. Dirty bit is used to show the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. page with corrupted data.
- B. wrong page in the memory.
- C. page that is modified after being loaded into cache memory.
- D. page that is less frequently accessed.

ANSWER: C

72. What is basic need in protecting memory in multi-user environment ?

- A. We need two registers called as start and end
- B. We need a variable register
- C. A fence register has to be used known as base register.
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

73. Which of the following is a service not supported by the operating system?

- A. Protection.
- B. Accounting.
- C. Compilation.
- D. I/O operation.

ANSWER: C

74. If we preempt a resource from a process, the process cannot continue with its normal execution and it must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aborted
- B. queued
- C. rolled back
- D. terminated

ANSWER: C

75. Which of the following are single user operating system?

- A. MS-DOS.
- B. UNIX.
- C. LINUX.
- D. OS/2.

ANSWER: A

76. In round-robin CPU scheduling, as the time quantum is increased, the average turn around time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increases.
- B. decreases.
- C. remains constant.
- D. varies irregularly.

ANSWER: D

77. In a multiprogramming environment \_\_\_\_\_ . .

- A. the processor executes more than one process at a time.
- B. the programs are developed by more than one program.
- C. more than one process resides in the memory.
- D. a single user can execute many programs at the same time

ANSWER: C

78. LRU page replacement policies is

- A. Last Replaced Unit.
- B. Last Restored Unit.
- C. Least Recently Used.

D. Least Required Unit.

ANSWER: C

79. The size of a process is limited to the size of :

- A. physical memory
- B. external storage
- C. secondary storage
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

80. A system is in a safe state only if there exists a :

- A. Safe allocation
- B. Safe resource
- C. Safe sequence
- D. All of these

ANSWER: C

81. The size of the virtual memory depends on the size of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data bus.
- B. main memory.
- C. address bus.
- D. secondary memory.

ANSWER: C

82. Which is not a valid port scan type ?

- A. ACK scanning
- B. Window scanning
- C. IGMP scanning
- D. FIN scanning

ANSWER: C

83. In which of the following scheduling policies does context switching never take place?

- A. Round-robin.
- B. Shortest job first.
- C. Pre-emptive.
- D. Optimal based.

ANSWER: B

84. In which of the following directory system, is it possible to have multiple complete paths for a file, starting from the root directory?

- A. Single level directory.
- B. Two level directory.
- C. Tree structured directory.
- D. Acyclic graph directory.

ANSWER: D

85. Suppose that a process is in BLOCKED state waiting for some I/O service. Which the service is completed, it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. RUNNING state.
- B. READY state.
- C. SUSPENDED state.
- D. TERMINATED state.

ANSWER: B

86. The major part of swap time is \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A. waiting
- B. transfer
- C. execution
- D. none of these

ANSWER: B

87. To obtain better memory utilization, dynamic loading is used. With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is called for. For implementing dynamic loading, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. special support from hardware is essential.
- B. special support from operating system is essential.
- C. special support from both hardware and operating system is essential.
- D. user programs can implement dynamic loading without any special support from the operating system or the hardware.

ANSWER: D

88. Swap space is allocated \_\_\_\_\_

- A. As a chunk of disk
- B. Separate from a file system
- C. Into a file system
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: D

89. Which of the following is true?

- A. Overlays are used to increase the size of physical memory.
- B. Overlays are used to increase the logical address space.
- C. When overlays are used, the size of a process is not limited to the size of physical memory.
- D. Overlays are used whenever the physical address space is smaller than the logical address space.

ANSWER: C

90. In partitioned memory allocation scheme, the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. best fit algorithm is always better than the first fit algorithm.
- B. first fit algorithm is always better than the best fit algorithm.
- C. superiority of the first fit and best-fit algorithms depend on the sequence of memory requests.
- D. superiority of the first fit and best-fit algorithms depend on the sequence of process requests.

ANSWER: C

91. Cascading termination refers to termination of all child processes before the parent terminates \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. normally.
- B. abnormally.
- C. normally or abnormally.
- D. in middle of its execution.

ANSWER: C

92. For implementing a multiprogramming operating system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. special support from processor is essential.
- B. special support from processor is not essential.
- C. cache memory must be available.
- D. more than one processor must be available.

ANSWER: B

93. Consider a system having  $m$  resources of the same type. These resources are shared by 3 processes A, B, C, which have peak time demands of 3, 4, 6 respectively. The minimum value of  $m$  that ensures that deadlock will never occur is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14

ANSWER: A

94. A system has 3 processes sharing 4 resources. If each process needs a maximum of 2 units then, deadlock \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can never occur.
- B. may occur.
- C. has to occur.
- D. chance of occurrence.

ANSWER: A

95. If the resources are always preempted from the same process, \_\_\_\_\_ can occur.

- A. deadlock
- B. system crash
- C. aging
- D. starvation

ANSWER: D

96. Distributed systems should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meet prescribed time constraints.
- B. aim better resource sharing.
- C. aim better system utilization.
- D. aim low system overhead.

ANSWER: B

97. The main function of shared memory is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. use primary memory efficiently.
- B. do intra process communication.
- C. do inter process communication.
- D. use secondary memory efficiently.

ANSWER: C

98. Which of the following is the most suitable scheduling scheme in a real-time operating system?

- A. Round robin.
- B. First-come first-served.
- C. Pre-emptive scheduling.
- D. Random scheduling.

ANSWER: C

99. Which of the following approaches do not require knowledge of the system state?

- A. deadlock detection.
- B. deadlock prevention.
- C. deadlock avoidance.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: D

100. If there are 32 segments, each of size 1 kbytes, then the logical address should have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 13 bits.
- B. 14 bits.
- C. 15 bits.
- D. 16 bits.

ANSWER: C

101. Memory protection is normally done by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. processor and the associated hardware.
- B. operating system.
- C. compiler.
- D. user program.

ANSWER: A

102. Which of the following scheduling algorithm gives minimum average waiting time?

- A. FCFS.
- B. SJF.
- C. Round-robin.
- D. Priority.

ANSWER: B

103. A certain moving arm disk storage with one head has following specifications: Number of tracks/recording surface-200 Disk rotation speed = 2400 rpm Track Storage capacity = 62500 bits What is the transfer rate?

- A. 2.5Mbits/s.
- B. 4.25Mbits/s.
- C. 1.5 Mbits/s.
- D. 3.75Mbits/s.

ANSWER: A

104. A state is safe, if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the system does not crash due to deadlock occurrence.
- B. the system can allocate resources to each process in some order and still avoid a deadlock.
- C. the state keeps the system protected and safe.
- D. All of above.



ANSWER: B

105. In a paged segmented scheme of memory management, the segment table itself must have a page table because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the segment table is often too large to fit in one page.
- B. each segment is spread over a number of pages.
- C. segment tables point to page tables and not to the physical location of the segment.
- D. the processor description base register points to a page table.

ANSWER: B

106. An optimal scheduling algorithm in terms of minimizing the average waiting time of a given set of processes is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. FCFS scheduling algorithm.
- B. round robin scheduling algorithm.
- C. shortest job - first scheduling algorithm.
- D. shortest job - last scheduling algorithm.

ANSWER: C

107. Which of the following scheduling policy is well suited for a time-shared operating system?

- A. Shortest job first.
- B. Round robin.
- C. First come first serve.
- D. Elevator.

ANSWER: B

108. If no cycle exists in the resource allocation graph \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. then the system will be in a safe state.
- B. then the system will not be in a safe state.
- C. either a or b.
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: A

109. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the \_\_\_\_\_, to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.

- A. Resource allocation state
- B. System storage state
- C. Operating system
- D. Resources

ANSWER: A

110. The address loaded into the memory address register of the memory is referred to as :

- A. Physical address
- B. Logical address
- C. Virtual address
- D. None

ANSWER: A

111. A memory page containing a heavily used variable that was initialized very early and is in constant

use is removed. When the page replacement algorithm used is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. LRU.
- B. FIFO.
- C. LFU.
- D. SJF.

ANSWER: B

112. Consider a computer with 8Mbytes of main memory and a 128K cache. The cache block size is 4 K. it uses a direct mapping scheme for cache management. How many different main memory blocks can map onto a given physical cache block?

- A. 20.
- B. 25.
- C. 64.
- D. 456.

ANSWER: C

113. Which of the following applications are well suited for batch processing?

- A. Process control.
- B. Video game control.
- C. Preparing inventory.
- D. Preparing mailing addresses.

ANSWER: D

114. The run time mapping from virtual to physical addresses is done by a hardware device called the

- A. Virtual to physical mapping
- B. Memory management unit
- C. Memory mapping unit
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

115. When an interrupt occurs, an operating system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ignores the interrupt.
- B. always changes the state of the interrupted process after processing the interrupt.
- C. always resumes execution of the interrupted process after processing the interrupt.
- D. may change the state of the interrupted process to blocked and schedule another process.

ANSWER: D

116. Protection can improve \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reliability.
- B. maintenance.
- C. starvation.
- D. deadlock.

ANSWER: A

117. The primary distinction between long term scheduler and short term scheduler is the frequency of their\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compilation.
- B. frequency of execution.

- C. debugging.
- D. loading.

ANSWER: B

118. A system consists of collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. processes.
- B. softwares.
- C. database.
- D. printer.

ANSWER: A

119. The startup routine runs, when machine boots up is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. POST .
- B. BOOT up .
- C. Operating Routine .
- D. I/O operation .

ANSWER: B

120. The OS is the one program running at all times on the computer, usually called

- A. the kernel
- B. Batch System
- C. Control Program
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

121. What is the maximum length allowed for primary name of a computer file under DOS?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 30

ANSWER: A

122. The base register is also known as the :

- A. basic register
- B. regular register
- C. relocation register
- D. delocation register

ANSWER: C

123. How many characters form a secondary name for a file?

- A. 8.
- B. 12.
- C. 13.
- D. 25.

ANSWER: B

124. What is the name given to something that the computer will automatically use unless you tell it otherwise?

- A. A Specification.
- B. A Wildcard.
- C. A Default.
- D. A Rule.

ANSWER: C

125. \_\_\_\_\_ is a high level abstraction over Semaphore

- A. Shared memory
- B. Message passing
- C. Monitor
- D. Mutual exclusion

ANSWER: C

126. An edge from process  $P_i$  to  $P_j$  in a wait for graph indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $P_i$  is waiting for  $P_j$  to release a resource that  $P_i$  needs.
- B.  $P_j$  is waiting for  $P_i$  to release a resource that  $P_j$  needs.
- C.  $P_i$  is waiting for  $P_j$  to leave the system.
- D.  $P_j$  is waiting for  $P_i$  to leave the system

ANSWER: A

127. The host repeatedly checks if the controller is busy until it is not. It is in a loop that status register & busy bit becomes clear. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ and a mechanism for the hardware controller to notify the CPU that it is ready is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. interrupt and polling.
- B. polling and spooling.
- C. polling and interrupt.
- D. deadlock and starvation.

ANSWER: C

128. The batch file uses the extension \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. .BAT.
- B. .DOC.
- C. .PRG.
- D. .DOS

ANSWER: A

129. To display the list of all the file of the disk you would type \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DIR.
- B. COPY.
- C. DIR FILES.
- D. DIR AUTOEXEC.BAT.

ANSWER: A

130. \_\_\_\_\_ runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other software to run on.

- A. Operating system.
- B. Application software.
- C. System software.
- D. Compiler.

ANSWER: A

131. The primary purpose of an operating system is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make the most efficient use of the computer hardware.
  - B. to allow people to use the computer.
  - C. to keep systems programmers employed.
  - D. to make computers easier to use.

ANSWER: A

132. \_\_\_\_\_ transforms one interface into another interface.
- A. Program.
  - B. Software.
  - C. Data.
  - D. Hardware.

ANSWER: B

133. What are multiprocessor systems advantages?
- A. Increased throughput
  - B. Economy of scale
  - C. Increased reliability
  - D. All the above

ANSWER: D

134. \_\_\_\_\_ interface consists of things like program counter, registers, interrupts and terminals.
- A. Hardware.
  - B. Software.
  - C. Data.
  - D. Application.

ANSWER: A

135. PID is used by the system to identify \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a process.
  - B. the file name.
  - C. the i-node.
  - D. The hardware.

ANSWER: A

136. Suspended processes are written onto a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. swap area.
  - B. dedicated area.
  - C. rom.
  - D. critical area.

ANSWER: A

137. Which of the following system calls, does not return control to the calling point, on termination?
- A. fork.
  - B. exec.
  - C. ioctl.

D. longjmp.  
ANSWER: B

138. Which is the least level partition of disk?

- A. Clusters.
- B. Sectors.
- C. Slides.
- D. Tracks.

ANSWER: B

139. Which of the following are shared between a parent process and a child process?

- A. External Variables.
- B. Registers.
- C. Pointer variables.
- D. Pipes.

ANSWER: D

140. Choose the correct answer:

- A. Interrupts are caused by events that are internal to a process.
- B. An exception condition is caused by an event external to a process.
- C. An exception condition happens in the middle of the execution of an instruction.
- D. An interrupt happens in the middle of the execution of an instruction.

ANSWER: C

141. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in operating system to separate mechanism from policy.

- A. Single level implementation.
- B. Two level implementation.
- C. Multi level implementation.
- D. Hierarchical implementation.

ANSWER: B

142. What is networked virtual memory ?

- A. Caching
- B. Segmentation.
- C. RAM disk
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

143. Swapping \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. works best with many small partitions.
- B. allows many programs to use memory simultaneously.
- C. allows each program in turn to use the memory.
- D. does not work with overlaying.

ANSWER: C

144. A minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ variable(s) is/are required to be shared between processes to solve the critical section problem.

- A. One

- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

ANSWER: B

145. The segment of code in which the process may change common variables, update tables, write into files is known as :

- A. program
- B. critical section
- C. non critical section
- D. synchronizing

ANSWER: B

146. The child process completes execution, but the parent keeps executing, then the child process is known as :

- A. Orphan
- B. Zombie
- C. Body
- D. Dead

ANSWER: B

147. In UNIX, each process is identified by its :

- A. Process Control Block
- B. Device Queue
- C. Process Identifier
- D. None of these

ANSWER: C

148. The Zero Capacity queue :

- A. is referred to as a message system with buffering
- B. is referred to as a message system with no buffering
- C. is referred to as a link
- D. none of these

ANSWER: B

149. The link between two processes P and Q to send and receive messages is called :

- A. communication link
- B. message-passing link
- C. synchronization link
- D. all of these

ANSWER: A

150. Messages sent by a process :

- A. have to be of a fixed size
- B. have to be a variable size
- C. can be fixed or variable sized
- D. none of these

ANSWER: C

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